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for minor positions without detriment to the State's interest."

Mr. Johnson, of Russell, offered a resolution expressing the sense of the House that the appropriations for primary schools should not be reduced. On motion of Mr. Bowman, of Roanoke, it was passed by the vote being 48 to 21.

The Senate bill providing for the creation of a State Board of Law Examiners was taken up out of its order and passed. The same action was taken with regard to the fish license bill.

Compromising Measure.
Taking up the appropriation bill, Chairman Bowman said he had a proposition which he thought would be a solution of the situation in which the House had found itself on the night before. It had been prepared by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Under its terms, the appropriation for primary schools was made \$500,000 instead of \$475,000. With this added \$25,000, which leaves a reduction of only about \$50,000, it was intended to encourage two, three and four-roomed schools, the contention being that it is the one-roomed school building which is most hurtful to the public education. The superintendent believed he could get private subscriptions to the amount of perhaps \$100,000 with this \$25,000 for this purpose only. These schools are to get no part of the high school fund.

Mr. Williams, of Giles, who made the motion the night before to reduce the appropriation to the university of Virginia, because of the smaller amount to be given to primary schools, said he would withdraw his amendment. The Bowman amendment was not all that he wanted, but there must be some adjustment, some giving and taking.

Cuts Out Cities.
Mr. Deal inquired if it was intended to give this money to schools in rural districts, eliminating cities from participation. If so, he would oppose it. Mr. Bowman said he had stated the case as correctly.

Such action was in line with other things of the Legislature, continued Mr. Deal. Automobiles, owned mostly in cities, had been taxed to give money to the rural districts, and now these counties had been allowed to take this money and build bridges. It was unjust to tax cities for the benefit of the country. It was class legislation. He heard a good many statements about the poor farmer not getting anything, but he thought it was working the other way.

The Bowman amendment was adopted. Judge Williams withdrawing his proposition.

Mr. Yarrell tried once more to get his pension claims into the bill by offering amendment carrying \$21,199 for unpaid claims for 1908. Mr. Bowman said that this matter had been passed on by the House, the difference in amount being only \$1. He was defeated, and failed to get a recorded vote.

Schools Considered.
Taking up the appropriation bill, these items were approved:
University of Virginia, \$80,000.
Virginia Military Institute, \$40,000.
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, for support, \$50,000; for treatment at Richmond Eye Infirmary, \$1,500; for deficit, \$5,545.

Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College and Polytechnic Institute—For support, \$66,750; for investigations with tobacco and other crops, \$5,000; for school of mines, \$6,000.
Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, \$20,000.

William and Mary College, \$40,000.
One per cent. on State institutions for public schools, \$500,000.
For high schools, \$100,000, at least \$20,000 to go to agricultural, domestic and manual training work.

For normal instruction, in high schools, \$15,000.
For libraries in public schools in rural districts, \$5,000.
Expenses of Virginia Educational Commission, \$500.
For school teachers' pension fund, \$5,000.

Reduction Asked For.
Confederate Soldiers' Home, annuity, \$46,000. This is a reduction of \$1,000 from last year, but was asked for by the board.
Interest on the public debt, not exceeding \$315,000.

The sinking fund being reached, Speaker Byrd (Mr. Stubbs in the chair), suggested that the amount be reduced to \$125,000, the latter being all that is required under the settlement with the creditors. Mr. Bowman accepted this and it was agreed to.

Proceeding, the following items were passed:
Cattle quarantine, not exceeding \$3,500.
Crop pest commissioners, \$5,000 and fees from registrations.
State Board of Health—For support, \$18,000; for other work, \$30,000; for Catawba Sanatorium, \$40,000.
Commissioners to promote uniformity in legislation, \$150.

Delinquent lands—To pay expenses and fees of clerks, not exceeding \$5,000 and fees from registrations.
An amount sufficient to make payments on refunds.
Military fund, that part of the receipts provided by law.

Artillery Appropriation.
At this point Mr. Cox offered an amendment requiring that \$2,000 should be paid out of the military fund to each battery of artillery for the care of its equipment. This was his way of getting consideration of his artillery bills, which had received an unfavorable report from the committee, and which have died on the calendar.

Mr. Cooke opposed this provision offered by his friend, "Colonel" Cox, the distinguished military genius. The committee had turned it down. Mr. Deal contended that such a division of the money would not be fair to other branches of the service. Mr. Clement also protested, saying that he represented a whole brigade of infantry.

That such an action would be contrary to the provisions of the Code was the contention of Mr. Houston. Besides, he would regard it as a slap in the face of the military board, which had declined to endorse the proposition. Mr. Bell said the military authorities did not want it.

Guns Lose Out.
In the face of this storm of opposition, Mr. Cox defended the amendment. He meant no discourtesy to any military authority. He thought that any member has a right to offer changes in the existing law and to express his opinion as a representative of his constituents.

It was not right and proper, he argued, that the General Assembly appropriate these funds. New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania did this. Were the artillery given money in proportion



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to the value of the equipment with the other branches, each battery would get \$2,700 instead of \$2,000. The amendment was voted down.

The military fund then got a sum sufficient to pay for aiding civil authorities when necessary.

Seventy-five dollars was appropriated to pay for lithographing.

Fight for Good Roads.
Then came the road bill, department. The office was paid as follows: State Highway Commissioner, \$3,000; assistant, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,200; contingent and other expenses, \$5,600.

The convict road forces had been given \$65,000 in the committee bill. Mr. Adams moved to make this \$100,000. He argued that there are now fourteen road camps, costing on an average of \$750 per month each. The road bill appropriation has not been exceeded because some of the counties had not begun work until late in the year, but it would be impossible to keep up the present number without a larger appropriation.

Mr. Williams, of Giles, was opposed to increasing this amount. The smaller counties could get no good from this work, since they could not afford to provide the crusher and similar expenses. If any increase was made at all, he wanted it in State money aid.

Convict Labor Not Satisfactory.
Chairman Bowman said that he was the author of the State money aid bill of two years ago. He introduced it because he saw clearly that the convict camp was not working in an altogether satisfactory manner. The committee had given this cause all the money it thought should any could be expended.

Mr. Fitzhugh talked of the evil effect, morally, financially and in every other way, of bad roads. The Adams amendment was lost.

The next question up was State money aid, which was fixed in the bill at \$125,000. This is in addition to whatever may be realized from the new automobile tax. Mr. Adams moved to increase this to \$150,000, and Mr. McRae offered a substitute making it \$175,000.

The patron of the substitute addressed the House mainly along the line of the statement read by Chairman Bowman. He did not think the road fund was getting what it ought to get, and that the proposition was an actual reduction from the figures of last year.

Mr. Stubbs commented on the fact that some of the members who voted to cut off the appropriation to the university, and who finally agreed with the Finance Committee that the schools should be as stated in the bill and primary schools should not suffer, are now clamoring for an increased appropriation for good roads. He said he was for the educational interests of Virginia first, and would vote to take care of them even if it were necessary to reduce the amount for good roads.

He was not one of those who are for good roads at any cost. In his opinion the roads are in better condition than they were a year ago, and his people had not gone wild on applying to did not have good roads. Major Stubbs of State were not acceptable.

Cross-Questioning.
Mr. Fitzhugh asked him how the children could get to school if they did not have good roads. Major Stubbs replied that when he (Mr. Fitzhugh) was a boy he had to wade through mud to get to school, and from the ability he had displayed on the floor, he had made good his time in studying. The member from Northampton inquired again if good roads did not aid people in getting to heaven, and he answered that some people he knew would miss that objective point even if they had turpikes to travel on. He hoped that Virginia would not neglect schools for roads. The roads idea was all right, but he wanted to see the appropriation kept within bounds.

Mr. Deal endorsed the Adams amendment. He thought it no more than right, and the tax he had placed on automobiles, that the owners of these machines should have fit roads on which to travel. This House had passed a bill by which, if the wife of a member were driving an auto, and a negro in a wagon asked her to lead his horse by his machine, she would be compelled to do so.

Chairman Bowman said that as a citizen he would agree to such an appropriation, but as the representative of the treasury he would not do so. However, he would accept the \$150,000 amendment of Mr. Adams.

Mr. Tallaferra commented that a number of counties are asking for aid which already take out more money than they pay into the treasury, and which they are not entitled to.

The McRae \$175,000 substitute was lost, and the Adams amendment was agreed to.

More Money Spent.
These appropriations were made:
Balance due on Library Annex and grounds, \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.
George W. Anderson & Sons, floor coverings and shades for annex, \$1,010.40.

Board of Pharmacy, \$6,000.
Board of Charities and Corrections, \$5,000. This was increased to \$5,800 on motion of Mr. Stearnes, who called attention to additional duties placed on this department by this Legislature.

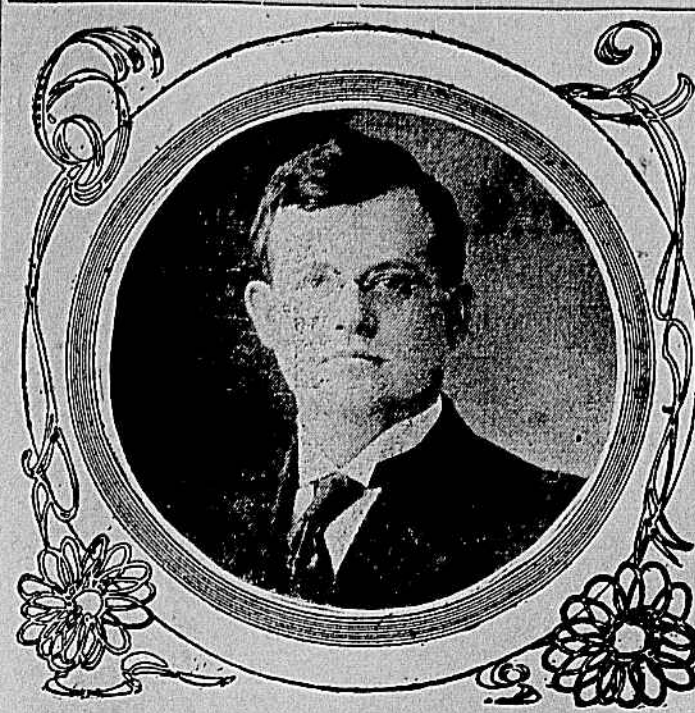
Virginia Military Records. This had been left blank, and Mr. Bowman

proposed that it be filled with the names of the soldiers who had been killed in battle. It was not there. "We have," he said, "paid \$17,000 for this work, and we have not got \$17 worth." The records were not kept with any system, and consisted largely of old clippings. He knew that he was not on the popular side of the question, but he felt that it was his duty to give this information.

A statement was made by Mr. Stearnes. He had asked Mr. Templeton to get information about his father, who had a military record or note. It could not be found. He appreciated the value of a history of the Confederacy, but believed that unless there were a change the history could not be secured.

Could Be Removed.
Mr. Cox made a vigorous plea for

State Health Commissioner



DR. ENNON G. WILLIAMS,
Charged by Senator Noel with mismanagement of Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Catawba.

moved that \$5,000 be inserted for 1910, which was agreed to.
State Geological Survey, \$10,000.
Virginia Home and Industrial School for Girls, \$12,000.
Reassessment of lands for 1910, a sum sufficient.

Employment of Counsel.
Next came a new provision allowing the Governor to appoint an additional counsel to assist in litigation when made necessary for the various departments, the amount not to exceed \$5,000. Mr. Stubbs inquired into the reason for this innovation.

Some of the departments were self-sustaining, and in case of litigation counsel fees should be paid out of their funds. Mr. Oliver moved to strike out the whole section. Mr. Cooke defended the proposition. The argument for striking out was that the Attorney-General and his assistant could do the work.

Messrs. Ewing and Pitts spoke on the proposition, after which Mr. Pitts offered an amendment which would make the amount payable out of the funds of the departments. Mr. Oliver agreed to this if there were added a provision that the Attorney-General, with the Governor, should make the appointment of counsel.

Speaker Byrd (Mr. Bell in the chair) thought the chairman of the State Corporation Commission should be added to the appointing power, as much of the legal work comes from rulings of that body. Mr. Evans objected on the ground that in cases before the commission the judge would be appointing the attorney.

The Stubbs amendment, as amended by Messrs. Oliver and Byrd, was adopted.

Money for Next Year.
This ended the appropriations for the first year. For 1911, as a matter of course, the amounts are exactly similar in most cases. However, there are some changes.

For the penitentiary a sum of \$20,000 is added for the second year for a kitchen and mess hall.
The contingent expenses of the State Corporation Commission for 1911 are reduced from \$17,000 to \$13,500.

When the library was reached, Mr. Stebbins, who had secured the money for traveling libraries and the Journals of the House of Burgesses on the previous day, moved a further amendment for the second year, adding \$2,500 for the purchase and restore the pictures in the portrait gallery. It was adopted.

A recess was here taken until 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session

Resuming the appropriation bill at the afternoon session, a document clerk and librarian of the Senate, which had been inadvertently omitted from the first year, was added for both years, at \$3 per day.

For 1911 these additional amounts were given:
Southwestern State Hospital, \$2,000 for male and female wards for tubercular patients.

Central State Hospital, \$7,000 for a department for the criminal colored insane.
Negro Reformatory Association of Virginia, \$5,000, instead of \$2,500.

Under the head of educational institutions it was found that an appropriation for 1911 had been added for the new Normal and Industrial School for Women at Radford, of \$25,000.

Mr. White moved to strike this out. He thought the State had plenty of normal schools for many years to come. When the bill was passed establishing this school he had understood that no money for it would be appropriated for at this session. He did not think the time to start a new school when the Finance Committee was saying the State had no money.

Matter of Honor.
Mr. Stearnes thought the State is in honor bound to this appropriation. He was a member of the commission which went all over the State on the question of new schools, and it was then understood that Radford was to come first.

That he would have opposed the bill establishing the school had he known there was to be an appropriation at this time was the assertion of Mr. West, of Nansemond. He did not see how the General Assembly could spend this money while it was reducing the money for primary schools and good roads.

Mr. Baker said the move was not a blow at primary schools, but in their interest, as it trained teachers for work in them.

The member from Radford, Mr. Johnston, said that the city is to furnish a site worth \$50,000 free to the State, and if the location does not suit the board the city will pay that amount in cash.

Mr. West of Bedford, thought if the State has the money it ought to take care of this school which it has established.

Attention was called by Mr. Bowman to the fact that not so much money is appropriated for the second year as for the first. The items of the Legislature, \$110,000; of the land assessment, \$50,000; and the Catawba Sanatorium, \$10,000, were not in the second year.

Mr. Clement said that "Charlie" Johnston has been worth \$25,000 to this General Assembly.

The appropriation seemed to be agreed to.

Military Records.
The battle royal of the day came next, over the Department of Virginia Military Records. The Finance Committee offered an amendment discon-

tinuing this office on February 28, 1911, and thereafter to have the work done in the office of the Adjutant-General by a clerk who was to be paid \$1,800.

Mr. Page moved to continue the office for the second year with an appropriation of \$5,000. He paid a tribute to Major Robert Hunter, "who rode with Gordon."

Mr. Stubbs paid an elegant tribute to the memories of the Confederacy, and hoped they would be preserved.

Mr. Ewing, a member of the Finance Committee and a Confederate veteran, called attention to the proposition that the committee arrangement does not stop the work. It merely changed the method.

The State has, he said, spent \$17,000, and now if one wants information, he would have difficulty in finding it. He would be willing to appropriate any amount to get the records, but Virginia is not getting them satisfactorily. Because a man rode with Gordon did not mean that he was competent to do this work; he rode with Stuart, and that did not show that he could do it. Callers at the office of the secretary could not find the rolls. The records here, after all the money that had been spent, were not as good as those in Norfolk nor in Prince Edward. "The time has come," he said, "when something must be done."

In a most eloquent address, Mr. Harwood said he hoped the records would be preserved forever to the memory of the men of the Confederacy. His speech was regarded as a perfect specimen of word painting.

Many Complaints.
Mr. Pitts, for the Finance Committee, told of many criticisms and complaints that had come to the committee as to the way this office was being conducted. He had gone to the office and had tried to get records of the two companies which went out from his town of Scottsville. He found only newspaper clippings. He thought the people in the employ of the department had not worked as industriously and faithfully as they might have done. The time had come, he thought, when the State might do something to really begin to get these records.

Mr. Bell pleaded for a retention of the office, as he said the descendants of the men who fought would always treasure them.

Chairman Bowman, another Confederate veteran of the Finance Committee, said that no one concedes and more cheerfully than he the gallantry of Major Robert W. Hunter, the secretary of this department. But all these eulogies on the Confederacy were out of place. No one wanted to discontinue the work. There were hundreds of thousands of men who had gallantly fought the river and rest with their comrades in the Great Encampment beyond. Many are now living who were just as brave as he. To provide places for all of these would certainly leave the State's treasury in much worse condition than it is in now.

A Business Proposition.
This was the business proposition. It was a question of getting these records. A subcommittee had been appointed to investigate, and had reported that conditions in the office were not such as to warrant the expense. It was felt by the committee that something ought to be done to call attention to this matter. He would not dispense with the work, but it should be done efficiently. Men went to find records and were unable to do so. It was the duty of the secretary to seek these records.

Mr. Jennings, another veteran soldier of the committee, regretted very much to have to make his statement, but felt it his duty to do so. He had offered the original bill creating this office six years ago, and it was believed then that the work could be done within a short time. Each biennial session the plea has been that more time was needed, and now the legislature was told that there must be two years more. He was bound to say that he did not think the department should be carried on in the manner it had been done in the past six years.

Wanted Real Records.
No one, he said, could be so unkind or so unjust as to insinuate that the highest and purest motives. He believed they were doing what they thought best, but he hoped they would be more of doing in justice while preserving history to a man who had helped to make history. He gave stirring reminiscences of Major Hunter's war record.

The Finance Committee accepted the Curtis amendment, and the committee substitute was agreed to without further opposition.

It took but little additional time to complete the appropriation bill. The clerk of the House was given \$250 for a special clerk to assist in indexing.

End of Bill.
These items were agreed to:
State Geological Survey, \$10,000.
Southwestern State Hospital, for boiler, \$2,000.

Extra salary for chief bookkeeper in Auditor's office, \$300 per year.
Inasmuch as a State Accountant has been provided for, the appropriation for the legislative auditing committee was cut from \$2,000 to \$500.

The appropriation bill then went to its engrossment and third reading. Under the rule House bills with Senate amendments came next.

The House agreed to the amendment to the Throckmorton road bill, which



To-Day Is Bargain Day In the Toilet Section

Vantine's 50c Oriental Violet Sachet Powders; sale price, to-day only, per ounce, 25c.
May-Belle's Imported Quadruple Lily of the Valley Extract, regular price 75c; sale price, to-day only, per ounce, 50c.
Willat's Famous Cold Cream and Greaseless Face Cream, large 25c size, 14c; and 15c size, to-day only, 8c.

Pure Olive Oil Castile Soap, Anchor brand, the finest known make; sale price, to-day only, 35c.
50c Lustrite Manicure Set, consisting of one 6-inch Nickel Nail File, one 5-inch Ebony Nail Buffer, one box of Lustrite Nail Enamel, one cake of Lustrite Nail Enamel, one Genuine Orange Wood Stick, and four 6-inch Emery Boards; sale price, to-day only, 35c.

Great Values Offered in the MEN'S SECTION To-Day

Men's \$1.00 Percale Pajamas, in light and dark patterns; sale price to-day 75c.
Men's 50c Black Four-in-Hand Ties; sale price, 25c.
Men's 75c Silk Four-in-Hand Ties; sale price, 50c.
Men's 75c Night Robes, with or without collars, plain or trimmed; cut extra full; sale price, 50c.
One lot of Men's Columbia Shirts, mostly dark patterns; sale price, 69c.
Men's 25c Silk Lisle Half Hose; these come in black only; sale price, 12c.
One lot of Men's 50c Fancy Negligee Shirts, sizes 15, 15½ and 16½; sale price to-day, 25c.
Men's 25c Half-Silk Plain or Fancy Handkerchiefs; sale to-day, 12c.
About 5 dozen pairs left of those Fine Brass Trimmed Suspenders, with pig or calfskin ends; sale price, 25c.
Men's Pure Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, regular price 19c; sale price, to-day only, 12c.

NEW SHELL GOODS at Low Prices To-Day

New Barrettes, warranted non-breakable, in all newest styles; sale price, 25c.
French Turban Pins and Buckles, set with brilliants; sale price, 25c.
Beautiful Shell and Amber Side and Back Combs, in all sizes; sale price, 25c.

Great Sale of Ladies' New Spring Neckwear at Thalhimers Store

Ladies' 25c Embroidered Collars, 15c; beautiful new styles to select from; sale price to-day, 15c.
Pretty Tourist Ruching, 6 yards to a box, for, 20c.

39c Flat Lace Collars, over 20 superb styles to select from; sale price to-day, 25c.
Hundreds of Handsome New 39c Jabots, great variety of styles; sale price to-day, 25c.

the extension of the office. If Major Hunter had not been doing his duty he could have been reported to the Governor, the remedy being prescribed by law. The importance to future generations of keeping these records was emphasized by the Richmond members. "This State has already lost papers of untold value connected with records of the period of the Revolution."

Mr. Fitzhugh was convinced that this work should be kept up by somebody in memory of the State's heroes. The Page amendment, continuing the office, was put to a vote, a roll call being demanded. It resulted—aye, 31; noes, 1.

Quite a little interest was aroused as to the bill concerning fraternal life insurance companies. This was an amendment making the insurance Department bill. On its passage in the House Mr. Oliver had secured an amendment making the prohibition against certain kind of readily not apply to those concerned in doing business in this State. Senate had eliminated this. Mr. Cox asked that the Senate amendment be rejected.

Mr. Baker, the patron of the bill, said that when the amendment proposed he did not know that the missioner Button would object. Senate had acted on that official's commendation.

Anonymous Letter.
Mr. Cooke thought the House ought to agree to the Senate's changes, referred to an anonymous communication which had been sent to the members attacking Commissioners. He quoted the latter as saying the ver amendment practically destroyed the bill. There are, he said, three troublesome companies which the department is trying to deal with, though the unsigned letter should deny its source.

Mr. Oliver read a letter from one of the companies which the original was supposed to aim at, disclaiming connection with the anonymous communication.

The House refused to concur in the Senate amendment.

Bank Bill Passed.
The Senate amendments to the banking bill were then agreed to, marks the end of a strenuous fight. The final passage was accomplished without opposition and much to the delight of the patron, Judge Williams.

Senate amendments to the following bills were agreed to:
Requiring incorporation procure certificates of authority the State Corporation Commission, from Mr. Byrd.

Giving police justices exclusive jurisdiction in cases of violation of city ordinances. Patron, Mr. Ewing.
Amending the charter of the city of Eastville. Patron, Mr. Fitzhugh.

Amending the road law of Am county. Patron, Mr. Myers.
Next came the Byrd Liquor bill. Senate had struck out the prohibition against saloons within 400 feet of a school house.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

ASSEMBLY ALMOST READY TO ADJOURN

(Continued From First Page.)

Fee, and the latter, the son of a Confederate who was killed in battle, could find no record of his father.

Chairman Bowman, of the committee, and a veteran, said it was a proposition of keeping the records, and that this was not now, according to the report of the subcommittee, being adequately done.

Not Proud of Result.
Finally, in a voice filled with emotion, Mr. Jennings, one of the representatives of the "Lost Cause" in the House, said that although he was the author of the original bill establishing the office, he must say that he was not proud of it. "We have," he said, "lost six years' time and wasted \$17,000."

All of the speakers paid the highest compliment to the gallantry and personal worth of Major Robert W. Hunter, the incumbent of the office. The only question was as to his peculiar executive ability for this particular work.

The fight which began Wednesday night regarding the amount to go to the primary schools, was settled amicably yesterday. The primary schools get a little more money than had been contemplated in the bill, while the money for higher education is untouched. Judge Williams, while not getting what he wanted, agreed.

Good roads are to get \$150,000 State money aid this year and \$200,000 next year. The convict road force appropriation was increased to \$70,000 in the Senate but left at \$65,000 in the House.

Mr. Cox made a fight to get his artillery demands in the appropriation bill, but failed.

The Radford Normal School won out in both Houses on its appropriation for 1911, although there was a good deal of opposition.

HOUSE Morning Session

On motion of Mr. Page, at the beginning of the House session, it was agreed to extend the session for five days after to-day, with the understanding that this is the last day on which bills can be passed. The extension is merely to allow the constitutional signing of enrolled bills, and will be constructive only.

It was agreed, on motion of Mr. Cox, that after the appropriation bill had been disposed of, House bills with Senate amendments should be considered, and then Senate bills should be taken up, each member having the privilege of calling up one measure. Ten objections will be sufficient to pass any motion by. The resolution was made not to apply to revenue bills.

Mr. Nolan put himself on record as being an applicant for the first carload of lime ground by the State under the agricultural lime bill.

On motion of Mr. Curtiss, the following resolution was adopted:
"Whereas, there are many worthy and needy Confederate veterans out of employment, and there are many minor positions in the State Department which could and should be filled by them, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates of Virginia (the Senate concurring), that it shall be the duty of the heads of the departments of the State to give preference to Confederate veterans

Not in any Milk Trust
The Original and Genuine
HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK
The Food-drink for All Ages.

At restaurants, hotels and fountains. Delicious, invigorating and sustaining. Keep it on your sideboard at home. Don't travel without it. A quick lunch prepared in a minute. Take no substitute. Ask for HORLICK'S. Others